

HONOLULU'S SANITATION

New Burial Regulation Came Into Force March 1.

Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, city sanitary officer, makes the following report of Honolulu sanitation for the month of February to the President of the Board of Health:

Located three cesspools during the month.

There was one prosecution during the month on account of refusal of party to abate a nuisance after a 48-hour notice had been served. Case came up and was postponed until March 1st, when party pleaded guilty and was fined \$3 and costs.

Eleven recommendations for restaurant and hotel licenses and eighteen for lodging houses were issued during the month and 1,231 adults can be lawfully lodged in the buildings. Eight recommendations for licenses held over from previous months on account of sanitary conditions were issued and 482 persons can be lawfully lodged under these licenses. Six are still held over from previous months and eleven from this month on account of sanitary conditions.

There were 54 inspections made of graves. In Kawaiahao cemetery one coffin was exposed in digging a new grave. There were two burials in the Waikiki cemetery in 2 1/2 feet of water and one in the King street Catholic in 18 inches.

Notices were served on the superintendents of all cemeteries that after March 1st, 1904, sanitary regulation No. 50 would be enforced.

Several complaints of nuisances have been received and investigated and where found to exist were abated.

Inspector Fitzgibbons resigned the first part of the month.

Inspector Lane, after having had his duties explained to him and spending several days with some of the older inspectors in their districts, was given district No. 2.

Inspector Fox was transferred from district No. 3 to district No. 1 and given the pig licenses.

Inspector Bowman of Hilo was here for a week and during that time I tried to give him a chance to see every kind of sanitary work as it is carried on here.

The rain has interfered with the work of the inspectors the same as it did in the month of January.

Thrum Lot is Acquired.

By an important purchase of real estate in the midst of one of the oldest residence districts, the Honolulu Rapid Transit and Land Company, Limited, extends the borders of its operating plants.

Thomas G. Thrum has sold his home-stand extending from Beretania to Young street, behind the Rapid Transit Co.'s power house and car barns, to that company for the consideration of fifteen thousand dollars.

It is the intention of the Rapid Transit Co. to extend its car barns and workshops back upon the Thrum lot. Mr. Thrum has lived upon the premises just sold by him for many years, there bringing up his family in quiet comfort. The transaction illustrates the steady expansion of the business part of Honolulu. Pleasant as the homes upon "the plains" have been, the breezy hills and cool valleys of the environs are fast becoming the choice of the majority. The growth of the business demand for territory gives one after another of the older families the opportunity of making the change without property sacrifice. At the same time the electric cars bring the once distant parts now being occupied by homes within convenient access of the business section.

BRILLIANT BALL IN HONOR OF 12TH INFANTRY

Not since the opening of the Alexander Young Hotel has the Roof Garden been the rendezvous of such a large and brilliant gathering of Honolulu townfolk as last evening on the occasion of the concert and ball given in honor of Col. John W. Bubb and the officers and ladies of the Twelfth United States Infantry from the transport Sherman.

Brilliant with hundreds of multi-colored electric globes, gay with the blue and white uniforms of the Infantry officers and the summery dresses of the fair sex, and with a clear star-lit sky above, the breeze-swept Roof Garden was an ideal place for the night's revels. So great was the attendance that the promenades even were taxed for standing room. The Roof fairly hummed with conversation and rippled with laughter.

The Twelfth Infantry band gave an excellent concert on the Roof from 7:30 to 10, every number being heartily applauded. The selections ranged from opera to popular airs, all of which were rendered in a most creditable manner.

Following the concert a Hawaiian Quintet club played and sang the music of Hawaii in the main ball-room where the visiting officers and ladies danced until after midnight. The Hawaiian music was a most fascinating feature to the visitors, there being a general expression of the novelty they experienced in dancing to native music, both played and sung. Intermixed in this martial assembly were a large number of visitors who have recently arrived in Honolulu. Col. Bubb and the officers thanked Manager Lake for a most pleasurable evening.

STORY OF A BOND

H. Kapea Sold One for Four Hundred Dollars.

Henry Kapea, the fugitive embezzler of the Hawaiian Trust Company, is believed to be on his way to Japan in the steamer China. He could not have gone to the coast on the Siberia as he was seen several times after the big liner departed for San Francisco last Saturday.

No matter where Kapea is, if he is alive, and the police can reach him, the Hawaiian Trust Company intends bringing him back to Honolulu and giving him his just deserts. Mr. Galt said yesterday afternoon:

"We will bring him back here if we can lay our hands on him alive. We will endeavor to have the punishment visited upon him that he deserves."

On Saturday afternoon Kapea went to the Hub Clothing Company and purchased a cloth cap, stockings and various articles which one generally selects for traveling. The idea that he would not purchase such articles in which to commit suicide, is one of the strong points in favor of the theory that he has left the territory a very much alive man.

Kapea had plenty of money it is believed. He admitted to Mr. Galt of having stolen, or appropriated, \$100 to his own use, which he had received as rentals from an estate for which the Trust Company is agent. But that was in December.

There is a graver charge hanging over Kapea, and it is this new matter which has come to light, which gives color to the story that Kapea had sufficient money for him to have bought steamer passage and to maintain himself in considerable style for awhile.

On Saturday, according to Mr. Galt's version, Kapea negotiated the sale of an Oahu Railway & Land Company bond, valued at \$500, which had been taken from the Company's safe. He took it to a broker and agreed to dispose of it at a discount, offering it for \$400. At that time nothing was known about Kapea's dishonest dealings, and the bond appeared to be one which they had as much right to purchase as any other. The broker took it to another broker and both went to the Trust Company and ascertained that it was all right. They thereupon purchased it, giving Kapea \$400 in cash.

After it was ascertained that Kapea had disappeared the brokers went at once to Mr. Galt and told of the manner in which they had obtained the bond. Just what will be done in the premises concerning the ownership of the bond is not now clear.

There is little credence given to the suicide theory, despite Kapea's dramatic announcement of his plan.

A SIMPLE SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

Editor Advertiser: What is the simplest government compatible with the American system which could be devised for this Territory—the simplest and cheapest?

The executive officers of the Territory would be a Governor and Secretary, performing such duties as, for convenience and economy's sake, it would be better to entrust to a central authority.

The Delegate in Congress and the Judiciary would be retained and the Legislature abolished.

The Territory would be sub-organized as one county and six townships—two townships on Oahu, two on Hawaii, one on Maui and one on Kauai, each represented by a Supervisor who would be ex-officio chairman of an unsalaried Board of Township Trustees vested with the legislative and administrative work of its locality. The Supervisors would meet as a board for thirty days twice a year at a salary of \$5 per day each. They would have charge of taxation, public improvements, police, jails, schools, general legislation, etc., each acting in purely local matters with his Board of Trustees.

The Boards of Trustees would be unsalaried so as to secure the services of public-spirited and responsible men. To prevent deadlocks in the Board of Supervisors a Supervisor-at-Large should be elected.

Following a mainland method a definite legal limit should be devised for taxation as well as borrowing, compelling the counties to live within their means.

With some such system as this Hawaii would soon be out of debt and possessed of a gold reserve.

Yours,
VINDEK.

The paper by the Rev. Doremus Scudder on the problems which brought on the present war and are presented by it, is admirable in tone and temper and in scope. The Advertiser, which published it yesterday, felt privileged to do so as the paper belonged by right of quality to some one of the great national reviews. Honolulu people who would understand the present war need seek no other facts than those which Dr. Scudder so intelligently presents.

After telling precisely what Dr. Sun Yat Sen intends to do, an evening paper says that he has his plans mapped out but is giving none of them to the public.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT

(From Thursday's daily.)

Editor Advertiser: In passing the so-called Organic Act, April 27th, 1900, Congress, true to American principles of self-government, by Sec. 56 of the same, granted authority to the Territorial Legislature to create Counties and Town and City Municipalities and provide for the government thereof.

To what part soever of the globe the Anglo-Saxon migrates he carries with him the love of the laws and forms of local government to which he has been accustomed, it not being material whether the topography or climate of his adopted land is suitable or not.

The land laws of the United States were enacted after grave consideration and proved very applicable and conducive to the settlement of the country. At the same time the ingenious citizen, or some of them, discovered loopholes in them and proceeded through perjury, bribery and corruption to corrupt great sections of the public domain from which they have amassed fortunes, and are still at work.

From the topography of Hawaii the thinking man can see that those laws are not appropriate to this country, and those who have studied our land laws find they are much better adapted to the topography and to finding off the continually pursuing individual in search of something for nothing. The latter is probably the advocate of the extension of the U. S. Land Laws to Hawaii.

It did not take the colonists in America long to institute shire and county government somewhat similar to those they had been accustomed to in England, while at the same time originating allodial titles in lieu of feudal under which they were born.

Today their descendants advocate county government in Hawaii, and the natives, seeing the opportunity for multiplying office, easily became infatuated with the proposition. There is no doubt that improvements, or at least a modification of the expensive form of government maintaining under the late monarchy is necessary. It is largely necessary, however, in order to reduce expenses while at the same time providing a thoroughly representative government.

If we look at the Islands from the standpoint of population we admit there is barely sufficient to form one county of a reasonable size. As population is prone to aggregate in centers and if population only is to be considered we would find these few nuclei governing the whole. It would be advisable then to form some city governments who also would have a representation in the general government of the country within whose periphery they were situated.

If the Legislature must be called together, and even when it does meet in regular session, would it not be wise in order to meet the demand of the masses for county government to pass a bill forming one county of the whole archipelago. To establish municipal governments for the cities of Honolulu and Hilo and for other cities when their increased population warrants, and such wish is expressed by the inhabitants.

A Board of Supervisors made up of a supervisor each from Kauai, Oahu, Maui, East Hawaii, West Hawaii, two from the city of Honolulu, and one from Hilo, making eight in all, of which the Governor should be chairman. This form of county government would excise many of the officers proposed by the late County Act, would obviate the necessity for a multiplicity of Auditors, Treasurers, Records, Sheriffs, Assessors, etc., together with the numerous and expensive county buildings required by these officers to carry out their duties, as well as the many supervisors which that Act called for.

The buildings we already have would be ample and the expense of carrying on such a proposed county government would be a minimum of that involved in the defunct Act.

Some say that politics should be eliminated in the election of judges, supervisors, assessors, etc., but some also say that the millennium is coming. It is impossible to separate partyism from elections as it is to separate a calf from its mother. It is possible to educate the former and wean the latter.

It is said that a county or shire is a division of a state, and therefore the proposition made above is impossible as it includes the whole. The people can originate any form of representative government it chooses, and if in its wisdom and desire for economy it elects to adopt such a form of government it can do so and call it by any name it pleases.

As the Federal Government appoints and pays the salaries of the Governor, Secretary of the Territory, Chief Justice, Associate Justices, Judges of the Circuit Courts and the inhabitants find the work for these officials we have left but the minor officials to provide for. It also provides the Postoffice, Lighthouses, deepens entrances to harbors, cares for the quarantine, etc., etc., leaving apparently a modicum to be raised by direct taxation and which modicum we have in our own control to make greater or less.

The cities of Honolulu and Hilo would care for all within their peripheries and their inhabitants could have such streets, sewers, public buildings and other municipal improvements as they should elect.

The next Legislature would be the last, which would eliminate much work for the grand jury and be very gratifying to the intelligence of the community. There would be an end to talk of an appeal to Washington, which no thoroughbred American desiring to continue representative government ever permits.

Property would be assessed equitably and only such taxes levied as the projected improvements and expenses necessitated, and as much raised by indirect taxes, as licenses, as possible. Congress could be incessantly worked for all the Federal buildings and improvements possible and we will never have too many of them.

Probably by thus reducing the number of elective officers more interest would be taken by the electors and a better class elected.

If the citizens of Hawaii believe that the Organic Act provided by Congress is too cumbersome and involves unnecessary expense and is otherwise unsuitable Congress is always ready to meet the just demands of the citizens for a remedy.

JAS. W. GIRVIN.

SENATOR DICKEY'S POSITION.

Editor Advertiser: The interview with me published in yesterday's Advertiser is liable to put me in a false light in regard to the County Act and needs explanation.

When the Republican convention adopted the County Act platform I felt at first that I could not run as senator on that platform and sent to the clerk of the convention a withdrawal as a candidate for nomination. I was, however, persuaded to run by the arguments of prominent Republicans that county government was bound to come as both parties had pronounced for it and that it was better to run, and if elected, do the best possible to get a good County Act. I accepted the situation, was elected, and did my best to get a good law passed. I am still pledged as a senator to assist in making a good County Act and propose to work to that end unless I am fully convinced that my constituents have changed their minds on the subject.

I think that the County Act lately declared void is mainly a good one and should be re-passed by the next Legislature with the necessary elimination of the illegal parts and some changes.

The circuit courts should not be under the control of the counties in any way, even to the extent of counties paying the expenses. They should be managed entirely by the Territory and utterly independent of local influence.

The license and tax laws should be left out of the bill which should only state what revenues are to go to the counties. The bond matter should be rearranged so that the assessors and collectors' bonds should not be exorbitant and a feature added to the bill making it obligatory to pay over collections to the treasurer daily.

Other amendments should perhaps be made, but, unless the Republican party utterly changes its position, the County organization must be perfected at the next session of the Legislature.

I am not afraid of the passage of a worse law than the last because we have a sufficient number of Republican senators to prevent the passage of an unsuitable act over the veto of the Governor.

Yours respectfully,

C. H. DICKEY.

Honolulu, March 9, 1904.

HIBERNIANS WILL CELEBRATE

The Ancient Order of Hibernians will remember Old Ireland on St. Patrick's day.

Division No. 1, Honolulu, of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in America, will celebrate their first St. Patrick's Day on next Thursday, March 17th, and it is proposed to make it a memorable one in the annals of the local Division. The Society, which is one of the largest in the United States, observes the day throughout the Union, and the branch in Honolulu does not propose to be outdone by any of them.

The Division proposes to attend mass at the Cathedral in the morning at 7 o'clock, assembling at the hall and marching to the church in a body, with the green flag of Old Erin in the van.

In the evening, Progress Hall will be the scene of the festivities. A literary programme will be given, occupying the hour from 8 to 9. After this dancing will be in order until 11, when supper will be served, followed by more dances. Ellis Bros. quintette club will be in attendance, and a general good time is assured.

This is the first time that St. Patrick's Day has been celebrated in this manner in Honolulu, and it is the aim of those in charge that everybody shall have a nice, quiet, enjoyable time. The Irish are noted for their wholehearted hospitality and good nature the world over, and on no day is it more in evidence than on the day of all days to the sons of the Emerald Isle—the 17th of March.

PLEA FOR CITY SANITATION

Editor Advertiser: I was glad to see that the assistant garbage collector is to come round and inspect the unsanitary spots in our delightful city. I am very glad that Mr. Allan Herbert has spoken of the imperative need of keeping up the collection of garbage. It is very much needed in our otherwise wholesome city.

I was pleased also to see that the cleaning of the city was to go on, especially where the poorest of the poor people, to whom nine dollars (\$9.00) a year tax is to be paid the Department of Public Works for collecting garbage from a family of, say, five or even ten persons is a serious burden.

It seems to me that Mr. Herbert is right to call the attention of government to this very necessary work. It is timely advice; and I, for one, as well as others who have large families, and are interested in cleanliness, both personal and in the city, am willing to do my full share, and even help those who are temporarily disabled. Only by persistent and timely work and effort can we, at this peculiarly needy time, aid instead of hampering the officers whose duty it is to inspect and to order premises to be cleaned and kept clean.

Hoping that the poor people, who cannot afford to pay the garbage collector, may be aided by those who can help in this important work, I sign myself,

B. N. EMERSON.

JURY STILL TO BE GOT

Special Venires Down to Residium of Jury List.

Again the summoned jury panel was exhausted yesterday in the empaneling of a jury for the Jones murder case. Judge Robinson ordered a special venire to issue for 50 more jurors on this year's list. As the names of all the minors, aliens and persons ignorant of English previously excused, up to the present occasion, were thrown back into the box of 250 names, some of them are certain to come up in this new venire.

Judge Robinson yesterday afternoon advised the deputy sheriff to bring the mothers of the "kid" jurors along with them.

Jas. W. Bergstrom and Emil A. Berndt were added, in the day's proceedings, to the jurors passed for cause, making eleven thus far. Thirty-one of those summoned have stepped out. Those excused for cause yesterday were F. L. Dorch, Fred. Turrill, Jas. Bicknell, W. C. Wilder, E. G. Carreira, Q. H. Berrey, A. B. Arleigh and Thomas Watkins.

COURT NOTES.

Bierce vs. Hutchins is still on before Judge De Bolt, and Teixeira vs. American Dry Goods Co. et al. before Judge Gear.

Kamalo Sugar Co. denies all the allegations in the complaint of Wilder's Steamship Co.

Plaintiff in Excelsior Lodge vs. Rapid Transit Co. has until April 4 to file brief on demurrer.

An amended bill has been filed in the injunction suit of Herbert Kendall vs. C. S. Holloway et al.

In the case of Kapiolani Estate, Ltd., vs. L. A. Thurston, the defendant is given till the 21st inst. to file his bill of exceptions.

EXCLUSION OF INSECT PESTS.

The exclusion of insect pests is one of the principal duties of the Board of Agriculture and Forestry. The law permits the Board to prohibit entirely the importation of plants and fruit from certain parts of the world or to prohibit the importation of certain articles from any part of the world, either absolutely or conditionally. Power is also conferred to require quarantine, inspection, fumigation or destruction if necessary, of all vegetable imports, and of articles being sent between the islands.

Necessarily these precautions make the importation of plants and fruits somewhat more difficult and expensive, but the history of insect pests in Hawaii more than justifies all that is being done.

It is a fact that with the exception of the cane borer, almost every dangerous insect pest in Hawaii today, has been imported within the last ten years.

Recognizing the inconvenience and difficulty of putting in force a large number of restrictions all at once, the Board has progressed in its operations one step at a time.

First, expert entomological inspectors were appointed; blanks for applications for inspection and of certificates of inspection, were prepared, rules were formulated, notices were published and copies of the rules and procedure mailed to all transportation companies and known importers. Although there was some slight friction at first, the inspection machinery is now running smoothly, and already a number of dangerous insects, not now in the country, have been discovered and destroyed. From time to time, as information has warranted it, the Board has passed regulations prohibiting or regulating the importation of various plants which are subject to disease or destructive parasites.

For example, sugar cane is subject to many and serious diseases and pests, and its importation is prohibited except for seed, and through the Board, in order that it may be exhaustively quarantined and disinfected.

The importation of pineapples, bananas and cocoa plants from the South Seas and coffee plants from anywhere, has been prohibited.

In each case this action is based upon the fact that diseases dangerous to these plants are known to exist in the prohibited sections.

The Board has now taken one more step in advance, and has passed a rule regulating the inspection of plants and fruit being shipped between the islands. No sugar cane is allowed to be shipped from one island to another, until it has first been sent to Honolulu, inspected by the agent of the Board and a certificate issued that it is clean and healthy.

All fruit and plants shipped from Honolulu to the other islands must first be inspected. The rule has not yet been extended to fruit and plants coming to Honolulu from the other islands, partly because the inspecting force is not yet large enough to cope with the work to be done, and partly because all importations of plants being now confined to Honolulu, the danger is greater of pests getting into Honolulu and being sent thence to the other islands than of their coming from the outer districts to Honolulu.

The Board is handling a difficult subject with intelligence and discretion, and should receive the hearty support of the community.

GRAVES OF JAPANESE

A New Cemetery for Catholics Opened.

Matters relating to the insane asylum and the cemeteries were the most important on the Board of Health's schedule of business for yesterday's meeting. At the close an executive session upon a personal matter was held.

Dr. C. B. Cooper, president; Fred C. Smith, Dr. W. H. Mays and John C. Lane constituted the meeting. C. Charlock, secretary, Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, city sanitary officer, and Miss Mae Weir, stenographer, were in attendance.

CONDITION OF CEMETERIES.

Dr. Mays read the following report of the committee on cemeteries:

Honolulu, March 9, 1904.

To the President and Members of the Board of Health:

At the close of its last meeting, the Board as a whole made a tour of the city cemeteries.

Kawaiahao Cemetery.—The general appearance of this cemetery is not unpleasing. Many of the graves show evidence of constant care, and the plots and walks are for the most part neatly kept and free from weeds. It is impossible to form an estimate of the amount of ground still untenanted, owing to the fact that many of the plots have been leveled off, leaving nothing to indicate how many have been buried there in former years. The records of the Health Department, which do not cover the earlier years of the cemetery, show 2576 burials to date. An actual count of the graves now to be seen there would not probably exceed 700 or 800. This custom of obliterating the graves of the forgotten dead should be prevented if possible.

Catholic Cemetery, King Street.—The overcrowded condition of this cemetery is apparent to the most casual observer. Its unsuitability for further increments, except perhaps in a few spots near its mauka border, is acknowledged by the authorities of the cemetery and by Catholics generally. It is therefore most satisfactory to note that, near Pearl City, a new Catholic cemetery, to take the place of this one, has already been laid out and consecrated.

Makiki Cemetery.—The portion of this cemetery that was set aside for Japanese burials is full to overflowing. Even the walks and paths are being utilized. It is anomalous that a people who form a majority of the inhabitants of this city should have but this one little strip of ground in which to bury their dead.

W. H. MAYS.

President Cooper said that the Japanese part of Makiki cemetery should at least be closed. It was asked what those people could do, when the president answered that they could have their burials done at Pearl City about as cheaply as in town. The stoppage of interments in existing cemeteries ought to be carried out with discrimination. Owners of lots that have ample room should be excepted from any order of closing the old cemeteries.

At Dr. Mays' suggestion, the president undertook to see representatives of the Japanese regarding the matter as it affected that nationality. The report was accepted and filed.

INSANE ASYLUM.

A report from the Insane Asylum committee, approving the plans of the physician's cottage and recommending immediate construction thereof was read and adopted.

C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, wrote the president relative to School street extension. The Government gives the Asylum 20 feet more ground by making the width of road 60 instead of 80 feet. As previously stated by the Advertiser, the road will run along the margin of the Asylum grounds instead of cutting through their midst.

KALIHI LEASEHOLD.

A letter was received from F. S. Dodge, agent of the Bishop Estate, asking for a decision about the proposed renewal of lease of Kalihi land. The president was authorized to have a lease obtained by the Government, beginning to run January 1, 1905, at the rental of \$100 a year. The rent is paid in advance until June 30 next, and for the remaining six months of this year the old rate will obtain.

OTHER MATTERS.

The amendment to Territorial regulations and plumbing regulations for Hilo, having been in the hands of members for a week, was unanimously adopted and ordered published in Hilo.

Mr. Lane was granted further time for the committee on duck ranches.

Letters were received from W. J. Forbes and H. Schultz, with reference to the proposed purchase of a house on Molokai by the German Benevolent Society.

Reports of the food commissioner, city sanitary officer and the sanitary inspectors were read and filed.

Dr. L. E. Cofer, chief quarantine officer, by letter informed the Board of the health conditions in the Orient as follows: Hongkong two weeks to Feb. 13—Plague cases 2, deaths 0; Shanghai two weeks to February 7—Smallpox cases 3, deaths 2; Nagasaki two weeks to February 13—clean; Yokohama two weeks to February 24—Smallpox cases 1, deaths 0.